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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/692,200	10/23/2003	Sujal S. Parikh	14917.0230US01/MS305926.0	8417

27488   7590   01/30/2007
MERCHANT & GOULD (MICROSOFT)
P.O. BOX 2903
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903

EXAMINER
CARLETON, THUY T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/30/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/692,200	PARIKH ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Thuy Carleton	2196	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _23 October 2003_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-42_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-42_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _12/01/2003_.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-42 are pending and have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of
> matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the
> conditions and requirements of this title.

3.   Claims 17-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is

directed to non-statutory subject matter.

As to claim 17, a "set of executable procedures" is being recited; however, as disclosed

by the specification sections are taught to be software, per se. A set of executable procedures

with no structural and functional interrelationship between computer elements is computer

software by itself.

As such, claims 18-24 are rejected as incorporating the deficiencies of a claim upon

which it depends.

As to claim 25, a "data structure" is being recited; however, as disclosed by the

specification sections are taught to be a non-functional descriptive material that includes mere

arrangement to data.

, *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

4.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5.   Claims 1-10, 12-21 and 23-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated

by Breinberg et al. (US Patent 5,886,694), hereinafter "Breinberg"

As claim 1, Breinberg teaches a method of making ready for presentation a graphical

element in a computer application program by communicating with a computer operating system

(col. 1, lines 59-62; col. 13, lines 34-39), the method comprising:

executing a first procedure for measuring the element (fig. 6, label 602; col. 2, lines 1-9; col. 11,

lines 43-49, that when the layout stage is implemented it is measuring the size and position of

each frame (element));

executing a second procedure for arranging the element (col. 2, lines 1-9; col. 4, lines 57-64;

col. 11, lines 51-55, that the auto-layout engine arranges and repositions the frames (elements)

as it traverses the tree to fill available space);

and wherein the second procedure is invoked and executed independently from the first

procedure (fig. 6, label 604; col. 11, lines 56-67 and col. 12, lines 1-13).

As claim 2, Breinberg further teaches the first procedure returns a desired size for the element (fig. 6, label 606; col. 12, lines 14-23, it is inherent that after the calculation, the results to include the desired size will be returned).

As claim 3, Breinberg further teaches the first procedure computes desired sizes for child-elements of the element (fig. 6, label 606; col. 12, lines 14-23).

As claim 4, Breinberg further teaches the first procedure comprises determining whether a child-element requires computation of its desired size (col. 17, lines 14-22).

As claim 5, Breinberg further teaches the second procedure computes a final size for the element (fig. 5, label 504, 506, 508 and 510; fig. 7, label 718; col. 11 lines 15-21; col. 14, lines 27-29).

As claim 6, Breinberg further teaches the second procedure further computes display positions for a child-element of the element (fig. 7, label 718; col. 14, lines 27-36; col. 2, lines 41-43).

As claim 7, Breinberg further teaches signaling the element's need to be measured by the first procedure (fig. 4, label 404; col. 10, lines 18-24).

As claim 8, Breinberg further teaches the signaling step comprises calling a measure invalidation function (col. 2, lines 24-27).

As claim 9, Breinberg further teaches the signaling step further comprises setting a flag on the element (col. 13, lines 3-8).

As claim 10, Breinberg further teaches the signaling step comprises notifying the operating system (col. 13, lines 37-39).

As claim 12, Breinberg further teaches the element requests the measuring of all elements needing to be measured (fig. 4, label 404; col. 10, lines 18-24).

As claim 13, Breinberg further teaches signaling with a signal an element's need to be arranged by the second procedure (col. 2, lines 34-41, it is inherent that the size and position of the child frames depend on parent frame, therefor, when anyone of the child frames change a windows message is sent to arrange the child frames).

As claim 14, Breinberg further teaches the signal comprises calling an arrange invalidation function (col. 2, lines 24-27, it is inherent that a windows message will be sent for all windows (elements) that need to be arranged).

As claim 15, Breinberg further teaches the signaling step further comprises setting a flag on the element (col. 13, lines 3-8).

As claim 16, Breinberg further teaches the element requests the arranging of all elements needing to be arranged (col. 2, lines 34-41, it is inherent that the size and position of

the child frames depend on parent frame, therefore, when anyone of the child frames change a

windows message is sent to arrange all the child frames).

As claim 17, Breinberg teaches a set of executable procedures callable by a computer

application program for making ready for presentation a graphical element (col. 1, lines 59-62

and lines 64-67; col. 2, line 1), including at least:

a first procedure for measuring the element (fig. 6, label 602; col. 2, lines 1-9; col. 11, lines 43-

49, that when the layout stage is implemented it is measuring the size and position of each

frame (element));

a second procedure for arranging the element (col. 2, lines 1-9; col. 4, lines 57-64; col. 11, lines

51-55, that the auto-layout engine arranges and repositions the frames (elements) as it

traverses the tree to fill available space);

and wherein the second procedure is called and executed independently from the first

procedure (fig. 6, label 604; col. 11, lines 56-67 and col. 12, lines 1-13).

As claim 18, Breinberg further teaches the first procedure returns a desired size for the

element (fig. 6, label 606; col. 12, lines 14-23, it is inherent that after the calculation, the results

to include the desired size will be returned).

As claim 19, Breinberg further teaches the second procedure computes a final size for

the element (fig. 5, label 504, 506, 508 and 510; fig. 7, label 718; col. 11 lines 15-21; col. 14,

lines 27-29).

As claim 20, Breinberg further teaches at least a procedure for signaling the

element's need to be measured (fig. 4, label 404; col. 10, lines 18-24).

As claim 21, Breinberg further teaches at least a procedure for signaling the element's need to be arranged (col. 2, lines 34-41, it is inherent that the size and position of the child frames depend on parent frame, therefore, when anyone of the child frames change a windows message is sent to arrange all the child frames).

As claim 23, Breinberg further teaches at least a procedure for requesting the measurement of all elements needing to be measured (fig. 4, label 404; col. 10, lines 18-24).

As claim 24, Breinberg further teaches at least a procedure for requesting the arrangement of all elements needing to be arranged (col. 2, lines 34-41, it is inherent that the size and position of the child frames depend on parent frame, therefore, when anyone of the child frames change a windows message is sent to arrange all the child frames).

As claim 25, Breinberg teaches a data structure for facilitating making ready for presentation a graphical element (col. 2, lines 12-27), the data structure comprising:
a first value representing the desired size of the (col. 2, lines 26-27; col. 14, lines 52-55, that the attributes is the value that represents the requested size for the frame (element));
a second value representing the computed size of the element (col. 2, lines 26-27; col. 11, lines 1-8; col. 14, lines 52-55. It is inherent that the auto-layout engine determines the size and dimensions, and the returned value is the computed size value for each frame (element);
a first flag for triggering measurement of the element (col. 10, lines 3-20);
and a second flag for triggering arrangement of the element (col. 10, lines 45-57).

As claim 26, Breinberg teaches a system for making ready for presentation a graphical

element (fig. 3; col. 8, lines 31-34), the system comprising:

a data structure representing the element (col. 6, lines 1-7. It is inherent the data about the

frame (element) is contained in a data structure describing the position and dimensions of the

specified frame (element));

a first executable procedure using the data structure for measuring the element (fig. 6, label

602; col. 2, lines 1-9; col. 11, lines 43-49. It is inherent that when the layout stage is

implemented it is measuring the size and position of each frame (element));

and a second executable procedure using the data structure for arranging the element (col. 2,

lines 1-9; col. 4, lines 57-64; col. 11, lines 51-55, that the auto-layout engine arranges and

repositions the frames (elements) as it traverses the tree to fill available space);

As claim 27, Breinberg further teaches the data structure comprises:

a first value representing the desired size of the element (col. 2, lines 26-27; col. 14, lines 52-55,

it is inherent that the attributes is the value for the size);

a second value representing the computed size of the element (col. 2, lines 26-27; col. 14, lines

52-55, it is inherent that after the result of the method/function call, the returned value is the

computed size value for the element);

a first flag for triggering measurement of the element (col. 10, lines 3-20);

and a second flag for triggering arrangement of the element (col. 10, lines 45-57).

As claim 28, Breinberg further teaches the first executable procedure returns a desired

size for the element (fig. 6, label 606; col. 12, lines 14-23, it is inherent that after the calculation,

the results to include the desired size will be returned).

As claim 29, Breinberg further teaches the first executable procedure computes desired sizes of child-elements of the element (fig. 6, label 606; col. 12, lines 14-23).

As claim 30, Breinberg further teaches the second executable procedure computes a final size for the element (fig. 5, label 504, 506, 508 and 510; fig. 7, label 718; col. 11 lines 15-21; col. 14, lines 27-29).

As claim 31, Breinberg further teaches the second executable procedure further computes display positions for a child-element of the element (fig. 7, label 718; col. 14, lines 27-36; col. 2, lines 41-43).

As claim 32, Breinberg further teaches using the first flag for signaling the element's need to be measured by the first executable procedure (fig. 4, label 404; col. 10, lines 18-24).

As claim 33, Breinberg further teaches using the second flag for signaling the element's need to be arranged by the second executable procedure (col. 2, lines 34-41, it is inherent that the size and position of the child frames depend on parent frame. Therefore, when anyone of the child frames change a windows message is sent to arrange all the child frames).

As claim 34, Breinberg inherently teaches a computer-readable medium (computer-executable instructions in order to be operational must be stored and implemented from a computer-readable medium) including computer-executable instructions facilitating making ready for presentation a graphical element in a system (col. 1, lines 59-61 and lines 64-67; col. 2, line 1), computer-executable instructions executing the steps of:

calling a measuring procedure to measure the element (fig. 6, label 602; col. 2, lines 1-3; col.

11, lines 43-49);

calling an arranging procedure to arrange the element (col. 2, lines 1-3; col. 11, lines 51-55);

and wherein the measuring procedure is called and executed independently from the arranging

procedure (fig. 6, label 604; col. 11, lines 56-67 and col. 12, lines 1-13).

As claim 35, Breinberg further teaches the measuring procedure returns a desired size

for the element (fig. 6, label 606; col. 12, lines 14-23, it is inherent that after the calculation, the

results to include the desired size will be returned).

As claim 36, Breinberg further teaches the measuring procedure computes desired

sizes for child-elements of the element (fig. 6, label 606; col. 12, lines 14-23).

As claim 37, Breinberg further teaches the measuring procedure comprises determining

whether a child-element requires computation of its desired size (col. 17, lines 14-22).

As claim 38, Breinberg further teaches the arranging procedure computes a final size

for the element (fig. 5, label 504, 506, 508 and 510; fig. 7, label 718; col. 11 lines 15-21; col. 14,

lines 27-29).

As claim 39, Breinberg further teaches the arranging procedure further computes

display positions for a child-element of the element (fig. 7, label 718; col. 14, lines 27-36; col. 2,

lines 41-43).

As claim 40, Breinberg teaches a method for measuring for presentation a graphical

element in a computer application program (col. 1, lines 59-62, col. 2, lines 56-61), the method

comprising:

receiving an available size parameter for the element (receiving an available size parameter for

the element (fig. 6, label 602; col. 2, lines 1-11; col. 11, lines 43-55, that the auto-layout engine

determines the size and dimensions, and the returned value is the available size value for each

frame (element));

and causing a measuring function to provide a desired size result parameter for the element,

using the available size parameter (col. 11, lines 19-25, that the size and dimensions are

returned based on the desired and available size when the auto-layout engine is implemented).

As claim 41, Breinberg teaches a method for arranging for presentation a graphical

element in a computer application program (col. 1, lines 65-67; col. 2, line 1), the method

comprising:

receiving a final size parameter for the element (fig. 6, label 602; col. 2, lines 1-11; col. 11, lines

43-49, that the auto-layout engine will provide the final size of the frame (element) based on the

calculations that are made while the auto-layout engine is implemented);

and causing an arranging function to provide a computed size parameter for the element, using

the final size parameter (col. 4, lines 45-55; col. 11, lines 19-25. It is inherent that the auto-

layout engine determines the size and dimensions, and the returned value is the computed size

value for each frame (element) based on the final size requested).

As claim 42, Breinberg teaches a method for notifying that a first graphical element

requires measurement (fig. 4, label 404; col. 10, lines 18-24) for presentation in a computer

application program (col. 4, lines 19-22), the method comprising:

receiving the first element as a child parameter (fig. 6, labels 602 and 606; col. 12, lines 14-23,

that the auto-layout engine will receive the constraints of the first child frame (element));

and causing a notification function to notify a second graphical element of the first element's

need to be measured, using the child parameter (fig. 4, label 404; col. 10, lines 18-24, that the

call (windows message) between frames (elements) exchange information to include the

requirement to be measured).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.   Claims 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Breinberg

in view of Lupu (US Pub 2004/0100480).

        As claim 11, Breinberg does not teach the signaling step comprises notifying the

element's parent-element.

However, Lupu teaches the signaling step comprises notifying the element's parent-element

(par [0007]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art the time the invention to

modify Breinberg by having signaling step to notify the element's parent-element as taught by

Lupu in order to provide constant communication between window objects (elements)

enhancing the over all functionality.

As claim 22, Breinberg does not teach the procedure for signaling to a parent element

the child element's need to be measured.

However, Lupu teaches the procedure for signaling to a parent element the child element's

need to be measured (par [0007]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art the time the invention to

modify Breinberg by having the procedure for signaling to a parent element the child element's

need to be measured as taught by Lupu in order to provide a functional interface between

modules utilizing window messages constantly updating the status of each window object

(element).

Conclusion

8.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Halstead, Jr. et al. (US Patent 6,667,750) – Multiple pass layout of graphical object with

elastics.

Geigel et al. (US Pub 2002/0122067) – System and method for automatic layout of

images in digital albums.

Bolnick et al. (US Patent 6,043,817) – Method and apparatus for arranging displayed

graphical representations on a computer interface.

Breinberg (US Pub 2004/0268269) – System and method for automatic and dynamic layoff of resizable dialog type windows.

Dando (US Pub 2003/0058286) – Configurable user-interface component management system.

Lucas et al. (US Patent 6,075,530) – Computer system and method for analyzing information using one or more visualization frames.

Suppan et al. (US Pub 2003/0007014) – User interface system for composing an image page layout.

Rogers et al. (US Patent 6,133,914) – Interactive graphical user interface.

McComb et al. (US Patent 6,111,573) – Device independent window and view system.

Koppolu et al. (US Patent 5,754,175) – Method and system for in-place interaction with contained objects.

Lupu (US Pub 2004/0100480) – Input redirection.

Stall (US Patent 6,954,933) – Method and apparatus for providing and interacting hig-performance message queues in a user interface environment.

9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thuy Carleton whose telephone number is 571-270-1258. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (7:00AM-5:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nabil El-Hady can be reached on 571-272-3963. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TC

Thuy Carleton

NABIL M. EL-HADY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box → [+]
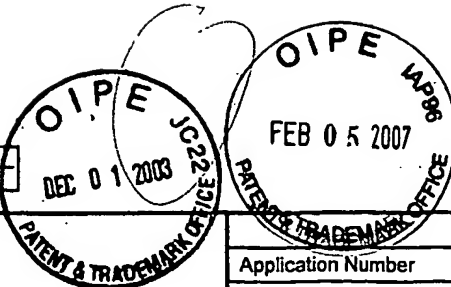
Substitute for form 1449A/B/PTO						*Compl te if Known*	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT *(Use as many sheets as necessary)*					Application Number	10/692,200	
					Filing Date	October 23, 2003	
					First Named Inventor	Parikh, et al.	
					Group Art Unit		
					Examiner Name	Unassigned	
Sheet		1	of	1	Attorney Docket Number	224176	

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials	Doc. No.	U.S. Patent Document		Name of Patentee or Applicant	Date of Publication	Filing Date If Appropriat
		Patent Number or Publication Number	Kind Code			
TC	A A	5,838,317		Bolnick et al.	11/17/1998	06/30/1995
TC	A B	6,043,817		Bolnick et al.	03/28/2000	09/30/1997
TC	A C	6,154,220		Prakriya et al.	11/28/2000	10/19/1998
TC	A D	6,189,019	B1	Blumer et al.	02/13/2001	08/14/1996
TC	A E	6,249,284	B1	Bogdan	06/19/2001	04/01/1998
TC	A F	6,381,740	B1	Miller et al.	04/30/2002	09/16/1997
TC	A G	6,624,828	B1	Dresevic et al.	09/23/2003	07/30/1999
TC	A H	2002/0075290	A1	Rajarajan et al.	06/20/2002	12/20/2000
TC	A I	2002/0109704	A1	Rajarajan et al.	08/15/2002	12/20/2000
TC	A J	2002/0120784	A1	Rajarajan et al.	08/29/2002	12/20/2000
TC	A K	2002/0191027	A1	Morrow et al.	12/19/2202	06/13/2001
TC	A L	2002/0076322	A1	Ouzts et al.	04/24/2003	10/18/2001
TC	A M	2003/0079177	A1	Brintzenhofe et al.	04/24/2003	10/28/2002
TC	A N	2003/0084181	A1	Wilt	05/01/2003	02/12/2002
TC	A O	10/691,349		Parikh, et al.	-	10/22/2003

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials	Doc. No.	Foreign Patent Document			Name of Patentee or Applicant	Date of Publication	Translation	
		Office	Application or Patent Number	Kind Code			Yes	No++

OTHER - NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials	Doc. No.	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc.), date, page(s), volume-issue number (s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	Translation	
			Yes	No++

Examiner Signature	/Thuy Carleton/	Date Considered	12/20/2006

* A concis statement of relevance is b ing submitted in lieu of a translation. 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3).

+ An English-language equivalent/patent, or an English-language abstract, or an English-language version of the search report or action by a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application indicating the degree of relevance found by the foreign office is being submitted in lieu of a concise explanation of relevance under 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3).

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A	US-5,886,694	03-1999	Breinberg et al.	715/788
*	B	US-6,667,750	12-2003	Halstead et al.	715/788
*	C	US-2002/0122067	09-2002	Geigel et al.	345/788
*	D	US-6,043,817	03-2000	Bolnick et al.	715/788
*	E	US-2004/0268269	12-2004	Breinberg, Steven Adam	715/851
*	F	US-2003/0058286	03-2003	Dando, Owen	345/853
*	G	US-6,075,530	06-2000	Lucas et al.	715/804
*	H	US-2003/0007014	01-2003	Suppan et al.	345/853
*	I	US-6,133,914	10-2000	Rogers et al.	345/661
*	J	US-6,111,573	08-2000	McComb et al.	715/763
*	K	US-5,754,175	05-1998	Koppolu et al.	715/744
*	L	US-2004/0100480	05-2004	Lupu, Corneliu I.	345/700
*	M	US-6,954,933	10-2005	Stall, Jeffrey E.	719/314

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.